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MEDVEDEVA, G. V.

Features of character domination and segregation in wheat when
pollinated with a pollen mixture [with summary in English]. Zhur.
ob.biol. 18 no.3:217-227 Ky-Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR.
(WHEAT) (FERTILIZATION OF PLANTS)

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

20-5-59/67

AUTHOR: MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

TITLE: Inheritance of Character in Wheat as influenced by a Sex Mentor.
(Vliyaniye polovogo mentora na nasledovaniye priznakov pshenitsy.
Russian).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1158 - 1160
(U.S.S.R.)

Reviewed: 8 / 1957

Received: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

For the analysis of the progeny from the pollination by a pollen mixture of two kinds the author proceeded from the assumption that one of the pollinators is the authentic father as it takes part in the gamete conjugation, whilst the second is a mentor. It influences the progeny by the nutritional processes and the development of the ovum as well as of the embryo. The problem of the present work was the tracing of the inherited characteristics of the father as well as of the mentor, after they had been separated from each other in progeny. Which was the pollinator, the "father", and which the mentor was decided according to the greater or smaller resemblance of the inherited characteristic of a feature with that of a crossing in pairs. Wheat species with all 4 combinations of features served as experimental material: white or red ear and white or red seed. The results listed in tables 1 - 3 show that the inheritance character can have a number of characteristics which are not present in the progeny of crossings in pairs. These features do not always be-

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Inheritance of Character in Wheat as influenced by a Sex Mentor.

come apparent. The inheritance of the paternal features can occur completely independent of the influence by the mentor. Besides the maintainance of the normal type of dominance and splitting also another type of inheritance was observed in the case of mixed pollination: i.e. a feature brought in by the paternal generator undergoes changes or is weakened under the influence of the second fecundation participator. The oppression of a paternal feature by the mentor can develop so far that it loses dominance completely and does not come forward at all. Also the inheritance of the feature of the mentor on the progeny can develop different manners, i.e. they can develop in different generations. So we speak of a so-called "double paternity" if the features of the mentor develop besides the paternal features already in F_1 . More often, however, the dominant feature of the mentor develops in F_2 and remains recessive in F_1 . The great number of examples mentioned in publications of the "splitting-off of dominant features from recessive ones" which were observed on the occasion of mixed pollination belong especially to this type of inheritance of features of the mentor.

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~~MEDVEDEVA, G. B.~~

Features of character dominance and segregation in wheat fertilized
with a mixture of pollen. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 24:138-149 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

(Wheat breeding)

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

~~Metabolic~~ influence of pollen on the progeny. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 24:
150-155 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Wheat breeding) (Plants--Frost resistance)

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, G. B., Eydus, L. Kh.

20-118-5-54/59

TITLE: Marked Atoms, as Applied for Investigating the Fertilization Process in Plants
(Primeneniya mechenykh atomov k izucheniyu protsessy oplodotvoreniya u rasteniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 1037-1039 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It was proved in the course of the last years that the number of the pollen tubes growing through the pistil do not at all represent a "guarantee fund" which has to guarantee success to one single tube. These "excess" tubes are included in complicated metabolic processes and play a certain and not at all unimportant role in fertilization. Thus, the fertilization process is not restricted to the union of male and female gametes. The quantity of pollen participating in pollination has proved to be a most important factor which guarantees not only normal budding of the seeds but also high viability of their offspring. (references 1 - 3). The problem of the influence of the quantity of pollen on hereditary marks of the offspring was less clear.

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Marked Atoms, as Applied for Investigating the
Fertilization Process in Plants

20-118-5-54/59

However, an increased paternal influence had to be expected in the case of a greater quantity of pollen tubes. The authors had made it their object to determine the dependence of the distinctness of the paternal characteristics in the case of the hybrids of the first generation on the quantity of substance of the pollen tubes which have reached the embryo sac. For this purpose corn was used (paternal species - yellow seeds, maternal species - white seeds). The substance of the pollen tubes contained in the hybrid seeds of different color was to be determined quantitatively. For the solution of this problem the method (according to reference 5) of the saturation of the pollen with radioactive sulfur isotope (S^3) was used. Moreover, the spikes isolated before were pollinated with this radioactive pollen and radioactivity of ripe hybrid seeds divided into fractions according to the color intensity of their endosperm was recorded. The higher radioactivity of the glaring yellow fractions compared to the white or pale colored might serve as an index of direct dependence of the quantity of paternal substance on the degree of the distinctness of the paternal characteristics. The experiments comprised two growing seasons: 1955 and 1956. The panicles of the paternal species were

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plunged in parchment parcels into a solution of radioactive materials (in 1955 Na_2SO_4 , in 1956 methionine). The pollen was used for pollination after each portion had been investigated as to radioactivity. The radioactivity was computed per one pollen grain. The radioactivity of the seeds was determined by their ashing and then computed per 1 seed. This made possible an approximated determination of the number of pollen grains having participated in the fertilization of a corn seed. It can be seen from table 1 that within every spike yellow seeds were much less radioactive than the white seeds. This holds also for the computation of the differently colored seeds per 1 g of their dry weight. Concentration of radioactivity was equal in the embryo and the endosperm while it was by 40% weaker in the shells. The method of the marked atoms made possible the determination of the direct dependence of the number of the pollen tubes which have entered the embryo sac and the distinctness of the paternal characteristics of the coloring of the seeds of the first generation. The yellow color of the endosperm due to the paternal producer dominates only in the case of a sufficient quantity of pollen

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Marked Atoms, as Applied for Investigating the
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tubes which have entered the pollen sac. With the reduction of
the number of such tubes the characteristic dominates less and
finally becomes recessive.

There are 1 table, and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Genetics
AS USSR)
Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Biophysics
AS USSR)

PRESENTED: September 18, 1957, by T. D. Lysenko, Academician.

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1957.

Card 4/4

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

"Role of Supplementary Pollen Tubes in Dominance Transformation in Wheat."
Paper submitted for the Int'l Botanical Congress, Montreal, Canada, 19-29 Aug 1959.

Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

Role of supplementary pollen tubes in the development of
heritable variations in wheat. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:226-
233 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Wheat breeding)

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

Segregation in the hybrid generation of *Drosophila melanogaster*.
Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:257-263 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Heredity)

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

Pollination with foreign pollen as a factor in changing
winter wheat into spring wheat. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:207-216
'62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Wheat breeding)

MEDVEDEVA, G.B.

Growing wheat plants on extracts or pulverized embryos. Trudy Inst.
gen. no.30:269-272 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KIRSANOV, I.T.; MEDVEDEVA, G.G.; SERAFIMOVA, Ye.K.

Fumarole activity of the Avacha and Koryak Volcanoes. *Biul.*
vulk. sta. no.38:3-32 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MEDVEDEVA, G.I.

Motor function of the stomach and intestines in experimental
fever. *Fiziol.smr.* 40 no.1:45-52 Ja-F '54. (MLBA 7:2)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii i Kafedra obshchey patologii
Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.
Kirova. (Stomach) (Fever) (Influenza)

MEDVEDEVA, G. I.

"Live Vaccine Against Yellow Fever and Its Application During the Past 20 Years," a report discussed at one of six meetings of the Virological Section, Moscow Dept. All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Infectionists imeni I. I. Mechnikov in 1955. Voprosy Virusologii, 1, No 2, 1956

Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3952

Author : Medvedeva, G. I.
Inst : Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR
Title : On the Influence of Radiation Sickness on the Course
of Experimental Paratyphoid Infection in Rabbits

Orig Pub : Yezhegodnik. In-t eksperiment. med. Akad. med. nauk SSSR,
1955, L., 1956, 421-425

Abstract : 48 hours after irradiation of the abdominal region with
a dose of 900 r, 500 mil. of B. typhimurium was intro-
duced orally to each of 11 rabbits after a 24-hour
fast. Irradiated noninfected and infected but non-
irradiated rabbits served as control. In the experimental
group, lethality was higher, loss of weight more pro-
nounced and T⁰ reaction less distinct than in the control.
On the 2nd day after irradiation the amount of

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115

MEDVEDEVA, G. I.

Medvedeva, G. I. -- "Investigation of the Evacuator Function of the Stomach in Certain Fever Conditions (Experimental-Clinical Investigation)." Central Sci Res Endocrinological and Radiological Inst, Min Health USSR. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

Cc: Enizhnaya Metosis, No 12, 1956

MEDVEDEVA, G. I., CAND MED SCI, "STUDY OF VACCINE
STRAINS (17-D AND DAKAR) OF ¹YELLOW FEVER VIRUS." MOS-
COW, 1960. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL, 3-61, 233).

MEDVEDEVA, G.I.

Comparative study of the immunological properties of live vaccines
against yellow fever. Vop. virus 5 no.4:441-446 Je-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(YELLOW FEVER)

MEDVEDEVA, G.I.

Energy metabolism changes in experimental hyperthyroidism.

Probl. endokr. gormonoter. 9 no.4:30-35 JI-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela obshchey patclogii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (zav. - ohlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.N. Veselkin), AMN SSSR.

GAYDAMOVICH, S.Ya.; TITOVA, N.G.; DOROFYEVA, Yu.K.; MEDVEDEVA, G.I.

Isolation and identification of the virus of tick-borne encephalitis in tissue culture. Vop. virus. 9 no.3:344-348 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 00137-5/ ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HN/JQ
ACC NR: AP6027004 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/005/0069/0072

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Ye. G.; Stomakhin, A. Ya.; Medvedeva, G. M.; Filippov, A. F.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Investigation of the solubility of nitrogen in melts of nickel with cerium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1966, 69-72

TOPIC TAGS: ~~solubility~~, ~~nitrogen~~, ~~nickel alloy~~, ~~cerium~~, ~~MOLTEN METAL~~

ABSTRACT: The investigation was performed with the aid of the experimental setup used by A. Ya. Stomakhin (Candidate degree dissertation, Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, 1965). Six discrete melts of Ce-treated Ni (refined electrolytic Ni at least 99.987% pure, alloyed with 99.2% pure Ce) were melted at 1550°C (1823°K) in identical CeO₂ crucibles (used in order to reduce to a minimum the interaction between the Ce of the metal and the crucible). The time needed for the equilibrium to set in (10-20 min) was the longer the higher the Ce content of the alloy was. All the six melts were brought under the same temperature and pressure (298°K, 760 mm Hg) in order to assure the reproducibility of findings and subjected to tests for determining the solubility of nitrogen in these melts by the method described in Stomakhin's work.

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UDC: 669.24:541.8:546.17

L 04131-51

ACC NR: AP6027004

The findings (Fig. 1) show that Ce reduces the activity (increases the solubility) of N in the

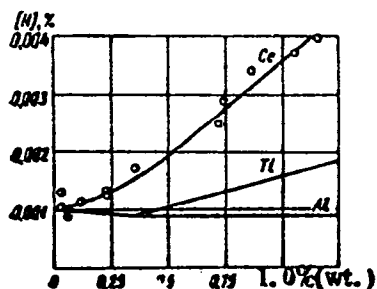


Fig. 1. Effect of Ce, Ti and Al on the solubility of N in molten Ni at 1550°C and N_2 pressure of 1 atm

melt to a much greater extent than other metals, e.g. Ti and Al, even though the affinity of Ce to N is much smaller than that of Ti. This may be attributed to the higher activity coefficient of Ce, compared with Ti and Al, in molten diluted Ni-base alloys. The N content of Ce-treated Ni alloy is extraordinarily low (<0.001% N for alloys containing 0.38 and 2.87% Ce). It is further established that no nitride phase forms in these alloys at 1550°C and $P_{N_2} = 1$ atm.

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L 04737-67

ACC NR: AP6027004

3
At room temperature, however, the alloy with 0.3% contains, as shown by metallographic examination, a nitride phase in the form of minute inclusions of a color that is gray in a bright field and pink in a dark field. Therefore, by analogy with the nitrides of Ti and Al, the nitrides of Ce also form in Ni alloys on cooling. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables. 2/

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan66 / ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MEDVEDEVA, G.P.; KOCHETKOVA, V.I.

Reactions of phosphorous acid cyclic esters with α -halo ketones.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2650-2656 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphorous acid) (Ketones)

ARMAND, D.L.; BUDAGOVSKIY, A.I.; VENDROV, S.L.; VITVITSKIY, G.M.;
GELLER, S.Yu.; GERASIMOV, I.P.; DZERDZEYEVSKIY, B.L.; GLUKH, I.S.;
GRIGOR'YEV, A.A.; DANILOVA, N.A.; ZHIVAGO, A.V.; KEMMERIKH, A.G.;
KRAVCHENKO, D.V.; KUVSHINOVA, K.V.; MEDVEDEVA, G.P.; RAUNER, Yu.L.;
CHUBUKOV, L.A.

Aleksandr Petrovich Gal'tsov, 1909-1965; an obituary. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:145 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MEDVEDEVA, Galina Stepanovna [Medviedieva, H.S.]; YEFREMOV, M.V.
[Iefremov, M.V.], red.; SAVCHENKO. M.S., tekhn. red.

[Tomatoes] Pomidory. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1961.
121 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Ukraine—Tomatoes)

NEDVYDEVA, G. V., FERESTORCHIN, S. A., SAVCHENKO, E. D., UNIK, A. I.,
SHESTINA, I. D., LAPCHINSKIY, A. G., VIKTOR, V. Y., KROVITSKIY, E. G.,
STROVA, E. V., AMIEL'SON, A. K., LEBEDEV, F. S.

Apparatus for the conservation of whole organs by chilling with artificial
circulation and its use in experiments on transplantation of extremities and
kidneys of dogs 177

Novye khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i obyt ikh primeneniya (New
SURGICAL Equipment and Instruments and Experience in Their Use) M. S.,
Moscow, 1957. A collection of Papers of the Scientific Research Inst.
for Experimental Surgical Equipment and Instruments.

NIIEKh A-1

L 20271-65 AMD Pb-4

ACCESSION NR: AR4045868

S/0299/64/000/014/M024/M024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 14M157

AUTHOR: Lapchinskiy, A. G.; Medvedeva, G. V.; Gadalina, I. D.;
Suslikov, V. I.; Eyngorn, A. G.

TITLE: Skin and mammary gland homoplasty with parabiosis of donor
and recipient in rats

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i
organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 365-367

TOPIC TAGS: skin, mammary gland, homoplasty, parabiosis, rat,
hyperplasia, transplantation

ABSTRACT: Parabiosis in young rats leads to the development of
close relationship between partners according to data of Lapchinskiy and
Savinsk. In some of the experiments nonrelated rats taken from
different vivariums were joined in parabiosis by forming a skin or
skin-muscle bridge between the partners. A flap from the back of one
of the rats served as a transplant on the partner's stomach, and a

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L 20271-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045868

flap from the latter's stomach served as a transplant on the back of the other rat. The difficulty of forming parabiosis in adult rats (because they constantly try to separate themselves from one another) and the seriousness of the operation led to a high percentage of postoperative deaths. Many rats died on the 14th to 15th days. Hyperplasia of the spleen and lymph nodes was found in the dead animals. However, the reason for sloughing off of transplant and death of animal could not always be found: perhaps it could be incompatibility of tissues or infection. Only 7 pairs of rats lived more than 20 days in parabiosis. In some of these a gradual crowding out of the transplant by the recipient's own tissues was found. Maximum life expectancy of rats in parabiosis is 6 mos. In one case when one partner died, the homotransplant on the back of the other partner remained intact. This transplant contained a mammary gland which 7 mos after transplantation secreted a small quantity of milk.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

LAPCHINSKIY, A.G.; SEDOV, V.V.; MEDVEDEVA, G.V.; TARASOV, N.F.

Restoration of lymphatic tracts following the replantation of
an extremity in dogs. Trudy 1-go MMI 42:75-86 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Laboratoriya peresadki organov TSentral'nogo instituta travma-
tologii i ortopedii.

GOLENETSKY, S.I.; MEDVEDEV, G.Ya.

Boundaries of the first kind in the USSR. - *Izv. AN SSSR Fiz. ser.* no. 5:57-62, 1965.

1. Tsentral'naya departmentskaya statistika Rossiiskoi Federatsii "Irkutsk".

TRESKOV, A.A. ; MEDVEDEVA, G.Ya.

Combined method of hypocenter determination. Bzl. Sov. po seism.
no.10:46-48 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Seysmicheskaya stantsiya, Irkutsk.
(Seismometry)

MEDEVEDEVA, I.F.

Horizontal temperature gradients over the western Tien Shan.
Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl.gidrometeor.inst. no. 8:77-82 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

L 141112-66 EWT(1) GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0076/0087

ACC NR: AT6018240

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, I. F.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, B. H.

ORG: none*

TITLE: A rare case of cyclogenesis over Tyan'-Shan'

SOURCE: * Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 76-87

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, atmospheric phenomenon, cyclone, weather map, ATMOSPHERIC PRECIPITATION

ABSTRACT: An unusual case of cyclogenesis is described. The authors trace the development of a cyclone which caused a heavy snow fall followed by a peculiar raised advective mist in the Tyan'-Shan' mountain range during their visit there as members of a meteorological exploration party on 14--21 May 1962. The development of the cyclone is traced from its initial stages to its final stage on 18 May 1962 (see Figs. 1 and 2). The authors note that it was V. A. Bugayev (Obrazovaniye struynogo techeniya v atmosfere pod vliyaniyem gornykh massivov Sredney i Tsentral'noy Azii. Meteorologiya i gidrologiya No. 5, 1958 g.) who first pointed out the possibility of mist transfer from the east to the Pamir mountains, but they also note that their observations are unique in that the mist was transported over enormous distances in the central atmosphere.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6018240

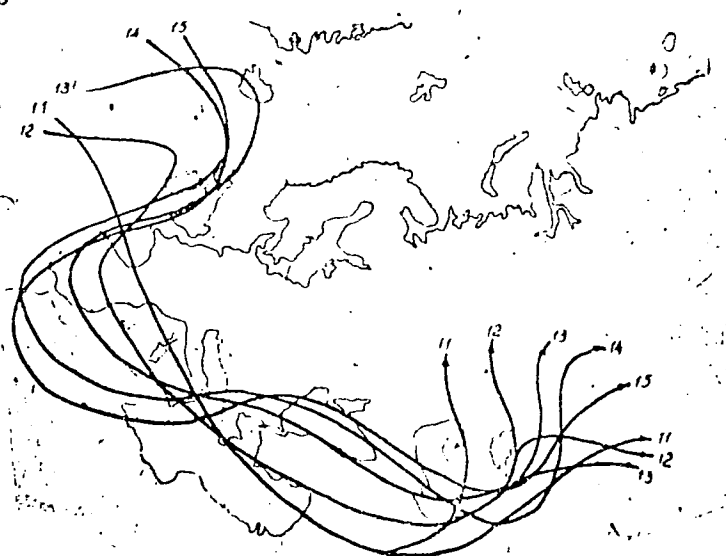


Fig. 1. Collective map for the axes of the chief global high frontal zones for the period 11--15 May 1962.

Card 2/3

I. 44112-66

ACC NR: AT6018240

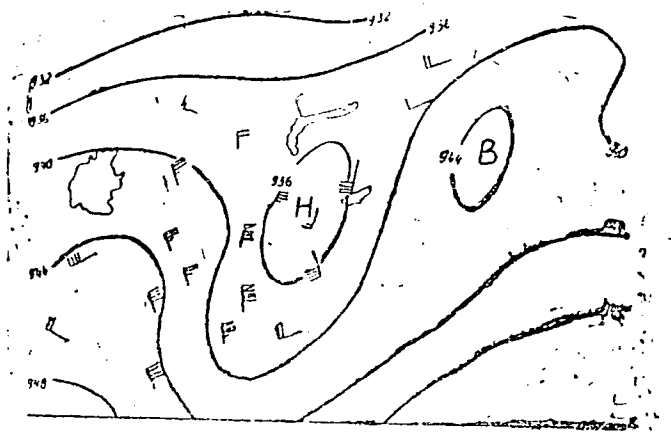


Fig. 2. Map AT₅₀₀, 3 a.m., 18 May 1962.

Orig. art. has: 10 graphs.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3

MEDVEDEVA, I.F.; ROMANOV, N.N.

Synoptic processes resulting in the daily fall of precipitation on the Tien Shan in summer. Trudy Sred.-As. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.20:145-149 '65.

Air-mass convective clouds and shower precipitation on the Kungey-Alatau. Ibid.:150-152 (MIRA 18:10)

MEDVEDEVA, I. M.

Medvedeva, I. M. — "Comparative-Embryological Investigation of the Eyes of Mammals."
Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov,
Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

MEDVEDEVA, I. M.

TUPIKOVA, N. V.; MEDVEDEVA, I. M.

Determining the age of embryos as a method for studying rodent reproduction [with English summary in insert]. Zool. zhur. 35. no. 10: 1574-1582 0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Otdel prirodnootchagovykh infektsiy Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny imeni N. P. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Embryology--Rodentia)

MEDVEDOVA, I.M.

USSR/General Biology. Individual Development

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 98924

Author : Medvedova I.M.

Inst : Moscow Society of Naturalists

Title : Comparative Embryologic Study of the Mammalian
Eye

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. o-va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol.
1957, 62, No 3, 103

Abstract : A comparison of the development of the eye in the rat, pig, steppe mouse* and dog permitted the determination of three periods in the eye development of mammals: 1) formation of the main eye parts; 2) intensive growth and differentiation of main and formation of supporting eye parts; 3) final differentiation of main and development of supporting eye parts. The general progress of eye development in all the species studied was indicated, but in the animals able

Card : 1/2

* [Sub-family
Microtinae] 12

SOV/20-128-2-57/59

17 (4)
AUTHOR:

Medvedeva, I. M.

TITLE:

The Lacrimonasal Duct and Its Connection With the Covering
Bones Lacrimale and Septomaxillare in Ranodon sibiricus

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 425-428
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the origin of the lacrimonasal duct has been disputed until recently (Refs 1-5). The paper by I.I. Shmal'gauzen (Ref 6) published in 1958 describes this problem in a different way. He studied the evolution of this duct in the most primitive recent Urodela, namely in the representatives of the family of Hynobiidae, and compared it with that in other amphibians. Here, this investigator ascertained a close connection of the two bones mentioned in the title with the duct. Shmal'gauzen (in agreement with E. Jarvik, Ref 5) also homologized these two bones with infraorbitale anterius, and rostrale laterale (in the original: "latare", Abstracter's note) in Teleostae, and the said duct with the preorbital part of the lateral-line canal in fish. But this homology does not exclude a partial homology of the duct with the canal of the posterior narial opening in fish; a double origin of the duct is most probable.

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The Lacrimonasal Duct and Its Connection With SOV/20-128-2-57/59
the Covering Bones Lacrimale and Septomaxillare in Ranodon sibiricus

The present paper is an experimental examination of the above theorems. Embryos of *Ranodon sibiricus* were used for this purpose - a species which has preserved a number of primitive features. The presumptive material of the lacrimonasal duct was removed in the place of its assumed localization - the region of the flexura lacrimalis of the infraorbital placode at the moment of formation of the latter (embryos 12-15 mm long, Fig 1). The fixation was made at different points of time in the embryonic development. From the further development of the embryos operated, the author concludes that the presumptive material of the duct is really located in the region of the orbitonasal projection of the said placode. Table 1 shows the number of larvae with different development of the duct on the side operated, whereas the os lacrimale had already formed on the side not operated. Thus, the os lacrimale is not only closely connected with the duct by its evolution, but it fully depends on it. Septomaxillare is normally formed much later - either during the metamorphosis or immediately before it. Figure 2 shows cross sections of the head of the larvae 80 mm long. The results obtained speak convincingly for the fact that

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i The Lacrimonasal Duct and Its Connection With the SOV/20-128-2-57/59
Covering Bones Lacrimale and Septomaxillare in Ranodon sibiricus

the origin of the lacrimonasal duct really is a double one.
Its main part descends from the preorbital part of the infra-
orbital canal of Teleostae. This confirms the assumptions made
by Shmal'gauzen (Refs 6,7). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and
7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 22, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 3/3

MEDVEDEVA, I.M.

New material on the formation of the choanae and choanal canal in
tailless amphibia. Zool.zhur. 39 no.4:567-579 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratory of Embiology, Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R.
Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Amphibia)

MEDVEDOVA, I.M.

Origin of choanas in amphibians. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.2:468-471.
Mr '61. (MIA 14:2)

1. Zoologicheskiiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.
Shmal'gauzenom.
(Amphibia) (Nose--Anatomy)

MEDVEDEVA, I. M.

Development, origin and homology of choanae and choanal canal in
Amphibia. Trudy Zool. inst. 33:173-211, 1964.
(MIR 1717)

MEDVEDEVA, I.M.

Some data on early development of seismosensory lines of the head in Hynobiidae. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:748-751 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.
(Salamanders) (Sense organs--Amphibia) (Embryology--Amphibia)

MEDVEDEVA, I.M.

Development and reduction of the lacrimonasal duct in *Pleurodeles*
waltlii. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1215-1217 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.
(Salamanders) (Lacrimal organs)

MEDEVAC, I.M.

Localization of material in the bibliography provided by the data.
Bokl. AN SSSR no. 1204-712, 1964, 21, 1964

1. Zoologicheskii Institut AN SSSR. Submitted July 22, 1964.

~~MEDVEDEVA, Irina Nikolayevna~~; RAKOVSKIY, L.I., redaktor; FEDOROV, S.S.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Taurida; historical sketches and stories] Tavrida; istoricheskie
oчерki i rasskazy. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1956. 441 p. (MIRA 9:9)
(Crimen--History)

MEDVEDEVA, I.N.

State of the newborn following vacuum extraction determined
by immediate and remote observations. Akusi. 1 gin. 40 no. 1:
91..95 Ja-F '64. (MIPA 17:8)

1. Gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach N.S.
Shevchuk, nachalnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.S. Bakshayev)
Radyanskogo rayona, Kiev.

MEDVEDEVA, I.V.; IVANOV, N.I.

Propagating black currants and gooseberries by cuttings. Biol. zh.
shkole no.3:90-91 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Leningradskaya oblastnaya stantsiya yunykh naturalistov.
(Currants) (Gooseberries) (Plant cuttings)

S/133/61/000/002/009/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Pakhaluyev, K.M., Medvedeva, I.V., Andreyeva, V.V., and Kul'kova, M.N.

TITLE: Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With Natural Gas

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, PP. 160-163

TEXT: At the zavod "Krasnyy oktyabr" ("Krasnyy octyabre" Plant) and the VNIIMT it was found that the average metal losses due to cinder amount to 2.16-2.77% of the charge weight for 6-ton ingots and to 1.36-1.88% for blooms and slabs, when heating furnaces fired with masut or natural gas are used. In order to study the processes of cinder and decarbonization and to find ways to reduce these processes simultaneously, 7 steel grades were investigated under complete and incomplete combustion of natural gas. The tests were carried out on specimens (rolled bars) 50 mm in diameter and 200 mm long. The decarbonized surface layer of the samples was removed and

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S/133/61/000/002/009/014
A054/A033

Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With Natural Gas

the surface was polished. Delayed cooling of the specimens was effected by fitting to one of the furnace openings a brick-lined chamber, into which technically pure nitrogen was blown. The furnace was fired with Saushinsk natural gas (CO_2 : 0.25%; O_2 : 0.20%; CH_4 : 97.90%; C_2H_6 : 0.17%; N_2 : 1.48%). When the degree of oxidation of the specimen was determined, they were held in the furnace for a given time until a constant temperature was reached, then they were quickly removed and cooled in water. When both oxidation and decarbonization were investigated the specimen was put after heating in the cooling chamber filled with nitrogen. Besides, the samples were pickled (in 20%-hydrochloric acid at 45-60°C) weighed and measured. The difference in weight of the samples before and after heating gave the amount of cinder; the depth of decarbonized layer was defined by microanalysis and the excess air in a ВТИ-(VTI)-type gas-analyzer. Altogether 82 tests were carried out with natural gas firing with excess air factors varying between 0.6 and 1.6. The samples were heated to 700-1250°C, the holding time at constant temperature.

Card 2/11

S/133/61/000/002/009/014
A054/A033

Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With Natural Gas

ture was 1/2-3 hours. The relationship between the amount of oxidized metal and the factor of excess air in the combustion products of natural gas is plotted in figs.1-2, showing that metal cinder quickly decreases with a reduction of the excess air factor when heating to 1000°C and more. If it is technologically possible to lower somewhat the very high temperatures of the metal during heat treatment, the metal losses due to cinder could be reduced considerably. Fig.4 shows that by cutting down the holding time as far as permitted by the technology, cinder can also be decreased. When the effect of air excess on decarbonization was studied, the decrease of the air excess factor was found to be accompanied by a thinner decarbonized layer. The lowering of the oxidizing effect of combustion products of natural gas were moreover observed to affect the metal and the carbon content of the metal simultaneously. It is, therefore, possible to reduce oxidation and decarbonization when heating under "non-oxidizing" conditions. From the test results it was concluded that the total excess of oxidants - as compared with the equivalent amount - quickly declines with a decreasing value of "a"; on Card 3/11

✓

S/133/61/000/002/009/014
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Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With Natural Gas

an average the combustion products of gas lose their oxidizing effect at metal temperatures of 800, 1000, 1200°C (with an air excess factor of 0.54). Based on these data it is possible to attain a "non-oxidizing" heating of steel in natural-gas fired free flame furnaces. However, at very low "a" values the incomplete combustion results in a temperature decrease of the combustion products and additional heat with preheated fuel and air has to be supplied. The conditions of non-oxidizing heating for various furnaces (for instance for roller type furnaces for blooms) are determined by the following temperatures

	Bloom	Billet	Sheet
Temperature of the combustion product of the fuel, °C, ca	1400	1000	1050-1100
Calorimetric temperature of combustion, °C, ca	1870	1430	1500-1570
Temperature of air preheating, according to fig.9, °C	840	130-160	250-400

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A054/A033

Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With
Natural Gas

The preheating of the air, which is necessary with the incomplete combustion of the natural gas, can be attained by conventional air heaters. Non-oxidizing heating reduces cinderling and at the same time, the thickness of the decarbonized layer. However, the decrease of this layer is less considerable than the decrease in losses due to cinderling. To reduce decarbonization other methods therefore, have to be applied in addition to incomplete combustion, as, e.g., coating with siliceous slag (Ref.5), A.A. Aleksandrov and Yu.A. Pan'kov: The Application of Coatings to Protect Steels from Oxidation and Decarbonization During Heating; in the collection: Processing of Metals and Heat Treatment; annex to Stal', 1959, pp. 214-240) or by blowing lithium carbonate into the furnace to form a protecting coating on the metal surface (Ref.6: F. Neuberger, et al. Fertigungstechnik, 1957, Vol.7, No.10 and Ref.7: H.W. Steading: Industrieblatt, 1958, Vol.58, No.4). There are 9 figures and 7 references (4 Soviet and 3 Non-Soviet). ✓

Card 5/11

S/133/61/000/002/009/014
A054/A033

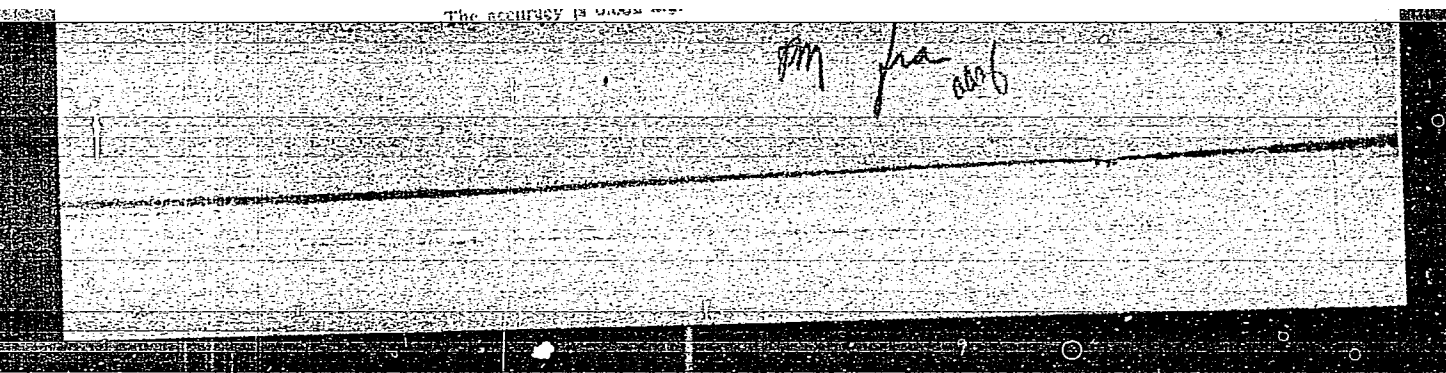
Oxidation and Decarbonization of Steels in Heating Furnaces Fired With
Natural Gas

ASSOCIATIONS: VNIIMT , Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr" ("Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant)

Card 6/11

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310011-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310011-8"

MEDVEDEVA, I.V.

Cacotheline method for determining tin in food products [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.5:69-73 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.

(TIN, determ.

in food products, cacotheline method (Rus))

(FOOD

tin determ. in food products, cacotheline method (Rus))

MEDVEDEVA, I.V.

Method of incineration in the determination of tin in food products. Vop.pit. 19 no.1:76-80 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz pishchevoy laboratorii (zav. G.A. Konovalova) Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(TIN chemistry)
(FOOD chemistry)

KONOVALOVA, G.A.; MEDVEDEVA, I.V.

Vitamin C requirements in younger school children, Vop. pit. 19
no. 6:31-34 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz pishchevoy laboratorii (zav. G.A. Konovalova) Novosibirskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(ASCORBIC ACID)

MEDVEDEVA, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

On the lead content of canned liver products. Gig. i san. 25 no. 8:
105-107 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz pishchevoy laboratorii Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(MEAT--TOXICOLOGY) (LEAD POISONING)

MEDVEDEVA, I.Ye.

Stratigraphy of metamorphic formations in the Makbal uplift
in northern Kirghizia. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 2
no.5:70-78 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Kirghiz Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MEDVEDEVA, I.Ye.

Paragenetic analysis of certain metamorphic rocks of the Makbal'
Upland in the northern Tien Shan. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol.
1 razved. 3 no. 10:38-54 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Makbal' Upland--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

MEDVEDEVA, I.Ye.

Genesis of eclogites in the Makbal' Highland (northern Tien Shan).
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. no.11:41-60 N '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im.S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Makbal' Highland—Eclogites)

MEDVEDEVA, I. Ye.

Genesis of eclogites in the Makbal' Highland in northern
Kirghizistan. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 36 no.2:128-129 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Makbal' Highland--Eclogite)

MEDVEDEVA, I.Ye.; PETROV, V.P.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.; MARFUNIN, A.S.;
TSVETKOV, A.I.; PILOYAN, G.O.; MARFUNIN, A.S., doktor
geol.-miner.nauk, otv. red.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.Ye., prof.,
glav. red.

[Achievements of science: Geochemistry, mineralogy, petro-
graphy, 1963-1964] Itogi nauki: geokhimiia, mineralogiia,
petrografiia, 1963-1964. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR. In-t
nauchnoi informatsii, 1965. 235 p. (MIRA 19:2)

MEDVEDEVA, K.A.

Seedlings

Cultivation of grapevine seedlings in open ground. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MEDVEDEVA, K.I., klinicheskiy ordinator

Some data on the condition of the cardiovascular system in children of preschool and school age with pneumonia. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:170-171 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent I.A. Bystritskiy)
Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (PNEUMONIA)

MERUDEVA, K.I.; SHEYMAN, S.S.

Eosinophilic disease in children. Vop.ekh.mat. 1 det. 7 no.12:
75-77 D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (sav.- prof. Ye.D.Belyayeva)
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze detskoy bol'nitsy
no.1 (glavnyy vrach V.S.Morozova).
(EOSINOPHILES) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

AUTHORS: Potak, Ya. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Medvedeva, K. S., Engineer

SOV/129-59-6-13/15

TITLE: Brittle Fracture of Steel Components Heated in Salt
Baths, Deoxidized with Potassium Ferrocyanide
(Khrupkoye razrusheniye stal'nykh detaley, nagretykh
v solyanykh vannakh, raskislennykh zheltoy krovyanoy
sol'yu)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1959, Nr 6, pp 59-61 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out experiments with steels
30KhGSA from two heats and also with steel 30KhGSNA
from two heats. The changes in the state of the metal
as a result of using various methods of deoxidation of
the salt bath were evaluated by means of the hydrogen
test. Specimens of 2 x 8 x 10 mm were subjected to the
effect of hydrogen for 30 mins in the elastically-bent
state at the cathode, inside an electrolyte consisting
of a 5% aqueous solution of $\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, using a current
density of 0.5 A/dm^2 . As a criterion of the surface
quality of the steel, the magnitude of bending was used
which the specimen could withstand without failure. The

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SOV/129-59-6-13/15

Brittle Fracture of Steel Components Heated in Salt Baths,
Deoxidized with Potassium Ferrocyanide

specimens were heated to 900°C in salt baths deoxidized by various substances and then were quenched in oil and tempered: the specimens of 30KhGSA steel were tempered in a chamber furnace for 40 to 50 mins at 520 to 530°C, the steel 30KhGSNA was also tempered in a chamber furnace for 2 1/2 hours at 250 to 260°C. The specimens were subjected to the hydrogen test after heat treatment without any additional treatment of the surface. The metallographic analysis of the layer was carried out on polished sections cut obliquely at an angle of 3°. During deoxidation the quantity of potassium ferrocyanide was varied between 0 and 2%. In some cases the bath was deoxidized with charcoal prior to adding potassium ferrocyanide. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. Heating of steel components in baths deoxidized with potassium ferrocyanide leads to the formation on the surface of a thin, hard and brittle layer which brings about premature failure.
2. Due to increasing brittleness of the surface layer

Card2/4

SOV/129-59-6-13/15

Brittle Fracture of Steel Components Heated in Salt Baths,
Deoxidized with Potassium Ferrocyanide

with increasing heating time in the bath and with increasing concentration of the potassium ferrocyanide, the component becomes more susceptible to failure. For salt concentrations of about 2% a layer about 100 μ deep will form at the surface even for heating times of only 8 mins.

3. Heating of the specimens in a salt bath deoxidized with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ leads to the formation of a network along the austenitic grains; this network is located either at the very surface or at a certain depth from the surface.

4. Heating in a salt bath for 7 to 8 mins leads to a relatively slight saturation of the surface layer with carbon. If the component is left in the salt bath for three hours, the carbon content of the surface layer is reduced. As a result of the heating in the bath, the surface layer is saturated to a considerable extent with nitrogen. The nitrogen content increases with increasing concentration of the potassium ferrocyanide and

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SOV/129-59-6-13/15
Brittle Fracture of Steel Components Heated in Salt Baths,
Deoxidized with Potassium Ferrocyanide

increasing duration of the heating time.
5. The author considers that it is inadmissible to
deoxidize by means of potassium ferrocyanide baths
intended for heating constructional steel components
which are to be quenched and loaded with high stresses.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.15 Vol.11/4 Chest Diseases April 58

MEDVEDEVA K. T.

913. TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS AND SOME FOLLOW-UP DATA ON PATIENTS TREATED WITH STREPTOMYCIN (Russian text) - Medvedeva K. T. and Solopova Y. S. - SBORN. NAUCH. TRUD. SAMARK. MED. INST. 1956, 11 (261-268)

Data are reported on 63 children with tuberculous meningitis who received combined concentrated therapy. Streptomycin was given intrathecally daily until improvement and then at 1-2 days' intervals. It was simultaneously given i.m., and PAS and phthivazid (isoniazid) per os. Non-specific therapy was also instituted. The results of treatment depended primarily on the time of admission of the patient to hospital. Thus, of 18 children who were admitted late in the illness, 10 died; in the remainder the illness followed a long and fluctuating course, in 5 recovery was accompanied by some residual defect. Long-term results of treatment were studied in the case of 50 children; relapses occurred in 8, in most of them during the year following cessation of treatment. One child died during the relapse, another died from complications of measles. No pathological changes in the nervous system were detected in the 26 children examined; their physical development was appropriate for their ages. In 22 mental disorders were noted, varying in degree from emotional disturbances to gross intellectual defect. (S)

MEDVEDEVA, L. A.

"The Passivating Action of Halogen Ions on Iron in Concentrated Acid Solutions," Dok. AN, 69, No. 2, 1949. Mbr., Moscow State Order of Lenin Univ. im. M. V. Lomonosov, -cl949-.

KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.; MEDVEDYEVA, L.A.

Relation between the hydrogen overpotential on lead, cadmium, and thallium electrodes, and the sign of their surface charge in acid solutions. Zhur.Fiz.Khim. 25, 1355-64 '51. (MLRA 4:11)
(CA 47 no.17:8555 '53)

1. L.Ya.Karpov Phys.-Chem. Inst., Moscow.

MEDVEDEVA, L. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Cadmium

Sep 53

"Electrochemical Behavior of Cadmium Under Conditions of Its Spontaneous Dissolution in Aqueous Solutions of Electrolyte I. Effects of the Concentration of Acid and of the pH of the Solution at a Constant Total Concentration of the Electrolyte,"
Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, L. A. Medvedeva, Physicochem
Inst im L. Ya. Karpov

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 27, No 9, pp 1344-1353

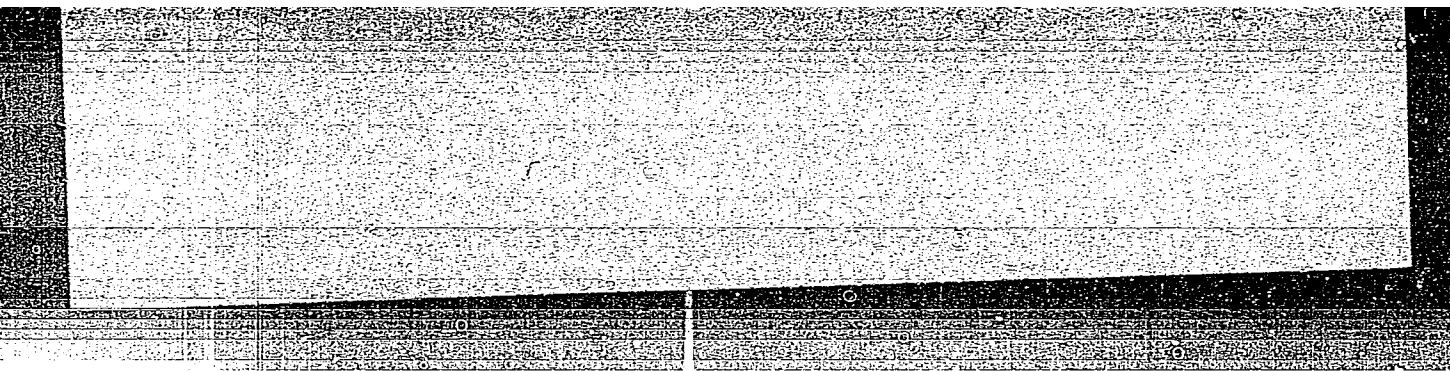
The electrochemical aspects of the dissolution
of cadmium in acidic aqueous solns of electrolytes

269T26

have been clarified using the polarographic method
for the determination of the concn of Cd ions.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310011-8"

MEDVEDEVA, L. A.

Medvedeva, L. A.

"The mechanism of action of halogen ions on the dissolution of cadmium and lead in acid solutions." Min Chemical Industry USSR.
Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Institute L. Ya. Karpov. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

MEDVEDEVA, L.A.

AUTHORS:

Medvedeva, L.A., Kolotyrkin, Ya.M.

76-12-10/27

TITLE:

The Adsorption of Iodine Ions on Lead Electrodes in Acid Solutions
(Adsorbtsiya ionov yoda na svintsomvom elektrode v kislykh rastvorakh).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 12, pp.2668-2675 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was stated in a series of works [Ref.1-7] that the electrolyte-anions which do not participate immediately at the electrolytic precipitation of hydrogen can exercise an essential influence on the velocity of this reaction due to the adsorption of these anions through the surface of the electrode metal. Measurements of iodine-ion-adsorption on a lead-electrode in acid solutions by applying the method of radioactive isotopes were carried out for clarifying this process. The following can be stated on the strength of these investigations: 1.) The iodine-ion adsorption was measured on spongy lead-electrodes in acid solutions ($1.0 \text{ N H}_2\text{SO}_4$) within the range of the KJ-concentrations of from 1.10^{-5} to 2.10^{-4} N in the potential interval of from -0.260 to -0.535 V by means of the radiometric methods. 2.) It is shown that an increase of KJ-concentration in the mentioned ranges is accompanied by an increase of the filling up of the lead-surface with adsorbed iodine-ions in a quantity of from 0.37 to

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The Adsorption of Iodine Ions on Lead Electrodes in Acid Solutions

76-12-10/27

0.38.5% of the monolayer. 3.) In the investigated range of polarization the value of adsorption is equally a linear function of the potential, in which case the displacement of the potential in the direction of the positive values is accompanied by an increase of the adsorption-value which is the greater, the greater is the KJ-concentration in the initial solution. 4.) It is shown that the iodine-ion adsorption on lead begins with noticeable negative charges of the surface of the electrode and that it is completely reversible. These results correspond to the data obtained from previous works. 5.) It was stated that, in dependence on the filling of the surface, the iodine-ion adsorption can produce both a decrease as well as an increase in hydrogen overpressure on the lead. Hence it follows that the influences of the adsorbed ions on the hydrogen overpressure can take place by two different ways: viz. by a change of the character of potential distribution in the surface layer, or by means of changing the energy of the Me-H-bond. Such an assumption allows to explain the observed difference in the effect of the adsorbed ions on the kinetics of hydrogen-precipitation on various metals. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references, 18 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

The Adsorption of Iodine Ions on Lead Electrodes in
Acid Solutions

76-12-10/27

ASSOCIATION: Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov, Moscow (Fiziko-
khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva).

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.; MEDVEDEVA, L.A.

Specific adsorption of iodine ions on silver. Dokl. AN SSSR 140
no.1:168-171 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno
akademikom V.A.Karginym.
(Iodine---Isotopes) (Silver) (Adsorption)

MEDVEDEVA, L.A.; KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.

Effect of the pH of the solution on the adsorption of iodine
ions on a silver electrode. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.6:1384-
1387 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno
akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Iodine) (Adsorption) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

L 11393-63

BDS

S/120/63/000/002/034/041

50

AUTHOR: Orlova, M. P., Astrov, D. N., and Medvedeva, L. A.TITLE: An indium resistance thermometer for 3.4-300°K temperaturesPERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 160-163

TEXT: The article describes resistance thermometers using extremely pure metallic indium; these instruments have a higher resistance (10-25 ohms at 0°C) and are less cumbersome than earlier instruments. The measurement range of these thermometers is 3.4-300°K and their stability is at least 0.0015°K. The authors give suggestions for calibrating the thermometers without comparison with primary instruments over a small temperature interval. There are eight figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizika-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Physicotechnical and Radiotechnical Measurements)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1962

Card 1/1 ja/ck

ACCESSION NR: AP4018401

S/0120/64/000/001/0230/0232

AUTHOR: Orlova, M. P.; Astrov, D. N.; Medvedeva, L. A.

TITLE: Germanium resistance thermometer for low temperatures

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 230-232

TOPIC TAGS: thermometer, germanium thermometer, low temperature thermometer, Sb alloyed Ge thermometer

ABSTRACT: The thermometer was prepared from Ge alloyed with Sb; the measured carrier concentration was from 5×10^{16} to $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Au-Sb alloy was used for contacts. For 4 months, six thermometers were tested for stability by comparing them with the reference Pt resistance thermometers and with an H condensation-type thermometer at the H-boiling temperature. Nonreproducibility of indication was ± 0.001 to 0.002K . The developed Ge thermometer is recommended for a temperature range of 1-35K; it has a small size, good accuracy.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018401

high sensitivity, and sufficient ruggedness. However, it is sensitive to magnetic fields, difficult to manufacture with identical characteristics, and there is, as yet, no formula which would establish the resistance-temperature relation. "The authors are thankful to G. A. Kats and O. I. Shibayeva who developed the method and grew Sb-alloyed Ge single crystals, and also to V. I. Petrov for his part in preparing the thermometers." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-
tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific-Research
Institute of Physico-Technical and Radio-Technical Measurements)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec62

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 34868-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AI'6014518

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0008/0010

AUTHOR: Orlova, M. P.; Konoplev, V. A.; Sharevskaya, D. I.; Astrov, D. N.;
Al'shin, B. I.; Medvedeva, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: New commercial resistance thermometer

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 8-10

TOPIC TAGS: resistance thermometer, temperature measurement, low
temperature research / PTS-100 resistance thermometer

ABSTRACT: As the PTS-100 standard platinum resistance thermometer (10-300K, $\pm 0.01K$) is suitable only for operating under laboratory conditions, two new high-accuracy designs have been developed by the authors for industrial uses. In the first design (see Figure 1), coil 1 is fastened by the glass coating of straight platinum wire 2. Four such vitrified coils constitute the sensor of the thermometer. Platinum supporting wires are used as lead-ins 4 in envelope 3 filled by

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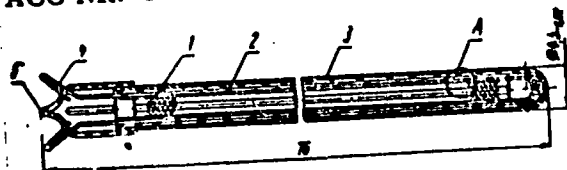


Fig 1

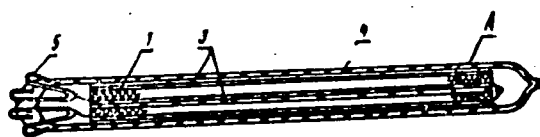


Fig 2

helium through throat 5. In the second design (see Figure 2), a straight 0.1-mm glass thread 2 is placed inside platinum coil 1. The latter is mounted in glass capillary 3; envelope 4 and platinum lead-ins 5 are conventional. The above designs were tested for vibration (50-3000 cps) and temperature stability (250, 100, 0C; H boiling and

triple points). Their thermal inertia was 5-8 sec. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

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Card 2/2 vnb

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